

DOCTORS IN LABOR UNION

British Medical Society Talks of Organization—Death of James R. Bell in London—News Notes and Gossip of British Metropolis

London, Aug. 16.—The British Medical association, at its annual meeting, seriously debated the advisability of organizing as a labor union.

Recently the official organ of the association was mulcted for heavy libel damages for calling a practitioner a quack. Inasmuch as, under a recent decision of the British courts, the funds of a labor union cannot be touched for such damages, the doctors felt that the reorganization of their association into a labor union would not be without certain advantages.

The British Medical association in its recent strike against the provisions of the compulsory state insurance act emulated the tactics of labor unionists, but in spite of the reputed higher mentality of its members, it suffered defeat on account of a lack of solidarity, just as many of its humbler exemplars have.

Following in the footsteps of the doctors, the police are contemplating the formation of a labor union to be called the Amalgamated Society of Policemen. Letters appear every week in the police organ, citing grievances and suggesting the formation of a union as the first step towards their correction. The chief demand is for a maximum police salary of ten dollars a week, and one correspondent suggests that, as the police have to enforce fair play in the labor disputes of others, they should have little difficulty in enforcing their own demands. One writer hinted that it might go badly with the public if the police struck for their rights. One of the chief worries of the police is due to the suffragettes whose activities have added greatly to their overtime, for which they get no extra pay. Recently the force has been increased in order to give longer vacations, but the men feel that their lot is still cast in hard places.

James R. Bell, the original of Kipling's "Bridge Builder," is dead at his home here.

Mr. Bell was a sad reminder of how the cast-iron rules of the Indian civil service hamper the efficiency of some of its best members, for he was at the heyday of his powers when he was arbitrarily retired at the age of 55. He was in excellent health, in the midst of some of his best achievements and willing and anxious to go on with his work, when the orders came to cease his activities.

After his retirement Mr. Bell passed nearly every winter in India or

China, where his services as a consulting engineer were welcomed. He came from a family of engineers, being the grandson of James Bremmer, who floated the "Great Britain," then the largest steamer in the world, when she stranded in Dundrum bay on her third trip across the Atlantic. Mr. Bell built some of the greatest bridges in India. Some of these structures are great engineering feats, for the designs have to provide for inundations and changes in the courses of the treacherous rivers they span.

Home Secretary McKenna is being execrated on account of the "Car and Motor" bill, but it is generally admitted that one effect of this measure has been to decrease militancy, those on the fringe of the suffrage movement having gone back to constitutional methods, leaving only the irreconcilables to continue the battle.

Mr. McKenna is being attacked from two sides—one by the more virulent members of the opposition press and on the other by the supporters of militancy in the house of commons, the latter section being headed by Kell Hardie, the labor-socialist member. The position of the home secretary has been and still is extraordinarily difficult. He has had to deal with the serious crime of widespread arson, and at the same time he has been compelled to keep his prisoners alive, in spite of their own efforts to starve. In this connection he has had to take into consideration the fact that, in many people, both pro and anti-suffragists, have against forcible feeding.

Mrs. Pankhurst does not come under the act she can be arrested anywhere and at any time, as she is practically on ticket of leave.

The duchess of Marlborough, who was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York, has consented to act as chairman of the new Women's Municipal party. This organization, in future municipal elections, will ignore party lines to such an extent that the American duchess may appear as the backer of a socialist candidate.

The new party will only concern itself with questions which affect women, and any candidate meeting their approval will receive support regardless of the ticket on which he may be running. The new party will get down to work at once, and the duchess will preside at a meeting which will decide which candidates to support at the pending London County council election at Mile End. No boycott will be placed on men candidates, but the party has indicated that it will seek to have two or more women on the ticket in every division.

The council of the new party, which will meet at Sunderland house, the residence of the duchess of Marlborough, in October, represents all classes and includes working-class members.

The report of Sir J. N. Jordan, British minister to China, on the opium question indicates that there has been some backsliding in the effort to suppress the cultivation of the poppy since the introduction of the republican regime.

The report declares that since the fall of the Manchus the policy of suppression agreed upon between

China and Great Britain has been weakened, and that there has been an immense recrudescence in the cultivation of the drug. In the provinces of Anhui, Hunan and Shantung the campaign for the suppression of the cultivation of the plant has been successful, and in consequence the importation of Indian opium into these provinces will cease. But investigation in other parts of the republic tells a different tale. In many of the provinces the authorities are powerless to prevent cultivation, in others there is collusion between the powers and the growers, and in still others the officials are not inclined to deprive themselves of a rich source of revenue.

The reports, however, are not all from official sources, many being supplied by missionaries and travelers, so exact figures are impossible. The minister concludes with the statement that a great deal must be done before the work of suppression can be considered as complete.

LOOKS FOR CLOSE FIGHT

New York, Aug. 16.—Basing his prediction on the assumption that the Giants and Athletics will be the contenders, Frank Chance forecasts a remarkable struggle for world's championship honors this autumn.

"The leaders of the two leagues appear to be very evenly matched," said Chance, in discussing the teams, "and I look for a very close, exciting series. In my opinion the winning club will be the one that gets the early 'breaks' in the play. You can't eliminate the 'breaks' in baseball, and in a series as important and as short as the world's championship it has always proved a very prominent factor. In all the series in which I have taken part it has always been present. Sometimes the 'breaks' came our way and then again it helped the other fellows, but I never knew the time when it didn't play a leading part."

"For that very reason I have always held that a seven-game series between two clubs of the calibre of the National and American league pennant winners was not as decisive as it should be. Fully fifteen games would be necessary, to my mind, to decide positively which was the better club. Unfortunately, however, such a long drawn out series would fail to hold interest. Coming at the end of a seven months' season 80 per cent of the fans of the two cities would lose interest in the play before the completion of the play. It has been suggested that playing several of the games in cities other than those directly interested might solve this problem. I have no doubt that Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Washington would turn out big crowds for one game each, even though the Athletics and Giants were the contending teams. It's a difficult problem to please both player and spectator, but I believe that eventually a more satisfactory method will be evolved for deciding the world's championship."

Should the New York and Philadel-

phia clubs win their respective league pennants, the world's series of 1913 will be in the nature of a "rubber." At present each has a world's championship title won at the expense of the other. The Giants quickly nipped the championship aspirations of the Athletics in their initial meeting of 1905. Under the direction of McGraw the New York team won four of the five games played, all of which were shut-outs. Six years later Connie Mack secured his revenge for the Athletics won four out of six games from the Giants.

Of the players who engaged in the series of 1905, Bender, Plank, Davis and Murphy are still enrolled with the Athletics, although the latter two are seldom in the regular line-up. Mathewson and Wittase are the only Giants of those days who still wear the New York uniform. It is a singular feature of the game that Bender and Mathewson, the respective club heroes of 1905 series, are still past masters of the art of pitching, eight years after their initial clash, and may face each other during the play next October, unless an eleven-hour rush by one of the other league clubs upsets the predictions of the baseball

MARGERY MAUDE IS COMING TO AMERICA



Margery Maude.

Miss Margery Maude, the daughter of Cyril Maude and his wife, and a very accomplished young actress, will be seen in America for the first time during the coming theatrical season. In the fall, when her father comes here for his first American starring tour, she will play the heroine in a number of his plays. She will be with him, Minna, grown up in "Rip Van Winkle," Maria in "The School for Scandal," and the leading lady in "The Second in Command," "Beauty and the Beast," "The Toyer of Nuremberg," and other Cyril Maude successes.

prophets. To date the world's series has been an excellent financial proposition for the New York and Philadelphia clubs and players. The two series netted the club owners \$214,387.47, and the players \$155,304.81.

In discussing the freshman athletic problem at Harvard William F. Garcelon, former graduate athletic treasurer, makes another plea for an athletic coaching course for those students who are preparing for a career as instructors in schools and colleges. Mr. Garcelon states:

"It has been urged for the past five years that some action be taken on this matter, but Harvard has stood still, while nearly every small college in the country has moved ahead. The winning of games and bringing home of championships to the University gives us much joy. Athletic organization and efficiency is worth while and should not be and has not been neglected; but the boys who do not know the joy of running, of leaping, or being physically active on the green grass under the blue sky should be given a chance to learn what all that means. Those who are studying to be educators should be given this help, in order that they may get out of and put the most into their work."

"During the last fifteen years there has come a demand from public and private schools for trained teachers who could also take general charge of athletics. Failing to find men who understood the athletic problems from a broad study of them they have generally accepted men who have been skillful football or baseball players or track athletes. The appointments office at Harvard is steadily receiving calls for men who can combine with good scholarship a general knowledge of athletics and physical education. The added duties in athletics command from \$300 to \$600 additional salary. Harvard today does not qualify men to fill such places, except through study in the Summer School of Physical Education. What is needed is a course of lectures and instructions which would give teachers practice in the fundamentals of football, baseball and all other sports and teach them the relative value of all sports for growing boys. Instruction should also be given in training methods, in diet, and in general athletic organization and administration."

The tide of sport invasion has again turned toward these shores. Several English and French professional golfers will be seen in action at the United States open championships scheduled for Brookline, Mass., September 17-18. The woman's national championship, to be played at Wilmington, Del., October 13-15, is also expected to attract several of England's best women golfers, including possibly the title holder. The open golfing contingent, consisting of Edward Ray, Harry Vardon, Wilfrid Reid, Arnold Massy and Louis Teiler, are already practicing for their contests against America's best professionals and some stirring golf is expected when the foreign experts tee off at Brookline.

German yachtsmen with their sonder boats will start the autumn international contests at Marblehead early in September. The small racing craft are now being tried out at the scene of the coming races, and, judging from the reports of the early trials, the contests for the trophy should

prove as interesting to the amateur sailors as the golfing will be to the devotee of the ancient and honorable game. At Camp Perry the expert fishermen of a dozen nations will also be matching their skill as marksmen during the opening days of September, all of which will afford a fixing climax to a year which has proved unusually productive of international sporting competitions.

PREPARING BOYS FOR WEST POINT

Very few boys are able to enter either institution without making special preparations. By special preparations I mean that given by some reputable school that makes a specialty of preparing boys for the academies. The necessity for this appears in several ways. In geography, history, and grammar, subjects essential to every boy, the boy has very likely had his training scattered over several years in grammar school and four years in high school. Thus he forgets a vast amount of essential details—and it is a question whether he ever got them with sufficient thoroughness. In all these subjects a boy needs review and instructions under the guidance of a hand familiar with the requirements. In geometry especially the boy's public school training is totally inadequate. I have yet to learn of a secondary school teaching a boy to find the side of a pentadecagon, pentagon, or dodecagon, inscribed in a circle of radius. Yet in nearly every examination for West Point or Annapolis it is required that the candidate compute the side and area of four or five regular polygons. Especially for Annapolis, the geometry examination work, problem work that is fairly easy but very unusual. I believe it to be the most sensible kind of geometry—the kind that every school ought to teach, but does not. And in all the other mathematics subjects the elementary school training in this country lacks that thoroughness and wide range that are necessary to the candidates' equipment. The course in the high school and academy usually touches the high places only, and the student knows only the problems and methods given in the one text-book assigned to him. He learns those mechanically, or by heart, without really understanding the subject as a whole. Our teachers, in their daily work and in their examinations, fail to see the advantage in giving students questions taken from other books than those used in the classroom. Thus they neglect the only sure way to find out whether the student knows the subject or only the book.—Scribner's.

COST OF BRITISH HOLIDAY MAKING

During his Lancashire tour King George had an opportunity of witnessing one of the most interesting sights in the world. He saw the Lancashire operatives holiday-making, and there is no one who gets more hearty enjoyment out of his sojourn by the sea than the mill-hand. For fifty or fifty-one weeks in the year he puts a little "brass" in the savings-away club, and then when his holiday week or fortnight comes around he has a grand time, really jolly holiday, caring naught and spending freely until he comes to the end of his money; for to return home with any

EPILEPTIC FITS Stop

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of his savings left is not the way of the Lancashire lad or lassie. "Th' mon," they say, "who winna blue his 'wake' brass would borrow money from you to put 't' th' bank."

It is not an uncommon thing for a family of operators to spend 20 lbs. or 30 lbs. in the course of five or six days' holiday-making, and one family has been known to save as much as 74 lbs. for a "wake" and return from their holiday without a single coin left. This, however, is but typical of the mill-hand, who works hard and plays hard.

Every mill has its going-away club, and it is estimated that this year they have shared out half a million sterling. Saving clubs of Bolton have paid out over 50,000 lbs. and the banks 20,000 lbs. more, and from Oldham, Blackburn, Preston, and Bury comes the same tale of hundreds of thousands of pounds being paid out by clubs of the happy-go-lucky millhands, who from July to September invade mostly the northern seaside resorts.

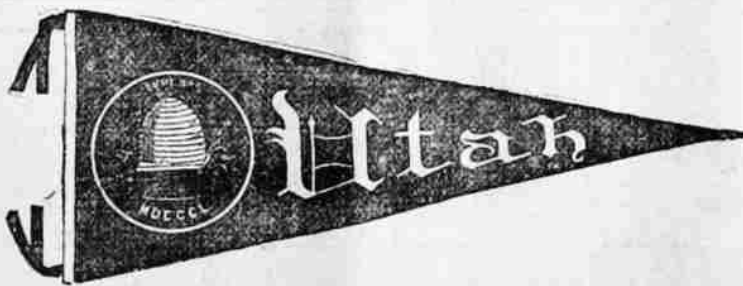
During the last two or three years however, they have varied the usual holiday at Blackpool or Douglas by going farther afield, and one finds them holiday-making at such places as Folkestone, Deal and Dover, Torquay and Weston-super-Mare, while many of them indulge in excursions to Holland, France and Belgium.

Blackpool, however, is still first favorite with the majority, and it is estimated that the popular resort is invaded every week by at least 50,000 operatives. There is no place like Blackpool in the eyes of other people, too; for it is a bad season for Blackpool when its total number of visitors is fewer than four millions.

The mill girl is even more enthusiastic in regard to saving her holidays than men, and no matter what she may earn or what her weekly expenses are, she will find ways and means to put by a little for the going-away club. It may only be a few coppers, but it all "mounts up."

Governor Brigham Young's Great Seal of the Territory of Utah on Pennants

September 9th is the anniversary date of the creation of the territory of Utah and the adoption of the Great Seal and assumption of authority by Governor Brigham Young. Save one coupon published each day in this paper and get one of these pennants before Sept. 9th, 1913. Positively none will be on hand after Sept. 9th. The Seal of Governor Young is different from the Utah State Seal. Get it while you can. Here is an exact likeness of the official Great Seal of the territory of Utah as used by Governor Brigham Young Sept. 9th, 1850, embossed on red college felt.



Fifteen Cents [15c] and one coupon gives you one of the Memorial Pennants, extra large size 15 x 36 inches on college felt. We are instructed to return as directed by the manufacturers, all unsold pennants on the day after Sept. 9th, 1913. These pennants are worth from 75 cents to \$1.00 each, but are sold by us for 15 cents each. The Pennants are perfectly embossed and with ordinary care will last for ages.

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